

DESERET EVENING NEWS
 Corner of South Temple and East Temple
 Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
 (In Advance)
 By Mail, per year.....\$2.00
 By Carriers, per year.....2.00
 Semi-Weekly, per year.....2.00
 Saturday News, per year.....2.00
 Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
 Address all business communications and all remittances, THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Eastern Representatives—New York, Franklin P. Alcorn, Flat Iron Building, Chicago—A. W. Wolf, Security Building.
 Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
 SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 25, 1910.

THE CURFEW ORDINANCE.

The pronounced effort on the part of the women's clubs and other organizations, to say nothing of the juvenile court authorities, to enforce the Curfew ordinance merits hearty approval and encouragement on the part of all classes. Every adult should see that the children are off the streets by nine o'clock in the evening.

The campaign for the enforcement of the ordinance starts in earnest Wednesday evening when the police, probation officers and a number of volunteers will keep their eyes on all young people under the age of eighteen who are abroad. The congregation of young men and boys on the street corners after dark in a number of instances is the initial step towards crime which has long been recognized by parents and those interested in the welfare of the young.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates for the Curfew ordinance observation in the country was perhaps Col. Alexander Hogeland, known as "The Newsboys' Friend." In one of his books he set forth the following conclusions respecting the prevention of crime by means of the Curfew:

"The best authority on this subject is what the police officials say:

"First—It is generally conceded that two-thirds of the population of the United States are in the country, and on the farms, and the remaining one-third inhabit the cities, towns and villages.

"Second—The police officials tell us that 98 per cent of our criminals come from cities and towns, and, of course, from one-third of our population.

"Third—They will tell you that three-fourths of the inhabitants of cities and towns are law-abiding, and in point of fact, their children behave properly; while the remaining one-third in the city are responsible for our criminal classes.

"Fourth—The statistics of the national census bureau say we have in the United States approximately 15,000,000 children of school age, with 10,000,000 of the number in attendance on our public schools, and in charge of 450,000 teachers.

"Fifth—Police records show little or no crime during the school hours of the day. In fact, this small per cent of crime among youths is maintained from sunrise in the morning until sunset at night.

"Sixth—The statement of the police officials, showing little or no crimes among youths from morning until night, or during the school hours, furnishes an unanswerable argument as to where crime originates, and gives the remedy for its suppression. Our best advised authorities on criminality admit that there has been no decrease in crime in the United States in the last 50 years until the establishment of curfew reform, and that the decrease now is confined to the cities and towns that adopt and enforce the curfew ordinance. This makes conclusive the statement that city councils in cities with no curfew ordinance, and who ignore petitions from clergy, educators and leading capitalists, and refuse to enforce this ordinance, are themselves parties to crimes that they could have prevented, thus aiding in the protection of life and property with a guaranteed saving of 50 per cent, in taxes in the prosecution of criminals."

MUNICIPAL POWER PLANT.

The city of Winnipeg, Canada, proposes to supply electrical power for manufacturing and lighting purposes to its citizens at a reduction of about one-third of the present cost of power, even to small users.

In 1905 the city decided to undertake the erection of a plant for generating electrical energy to supply its needs upon the expiration of the franchise now held by the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway company. A careful examination was at once made of the hydraulic resources of the Winnipeg River, and the report of the engineers having been followed by the voting of \$3,250,000 plans were begun in 1906. Some delays were experienced, during which only preliminary work was prosecuted, but early in 1909 contracts were awarded and their vigorous execution begun.

The site of the generating station, which has a capacity of 60,000 horsepower, is on the Winnipeg River about 95 miles by rail or 75 miles by transmission line northeast of Winnipeg. The location is ideal. At a point where the Winnipeg River, a sturdy stream of 3,000 yards' width, is narrowed by a spur of its eastern bank to a channel one-fourth mile wide, the river has been dammed by a wing wall of concrete and a rock fill. The water thus checked above the spur of land is released through a canal cut across this spur. At the end of this canal is the power house.

The power house is to be very compact, of the latest plan, and built of concrete. Counsel General Jones of that city gives the following details of the undertaking:

"(1) A 60,000 horsepower generating station operating under 45 to 46 feet of hydraulic head. Important features are: (a) There is a large lake adjacent to the head gates, with consequent favorable operating conditions. (b) There are rock foundations for all contemplated structures; (c) there is a difference of hydraulic level which will be practically constant; (d) the water is free from salt or other objectionable matter. (2) A 77-mile transmission, consisting of 4 3-phase circuits carried on two series of double-circuit steel towers with concrete footings. (3) A terminal station at the city at which the pressure of the current transmitted will be reduced to 11,000 volts. (4) An underground cable distribution to all sub-stations where the voltage will be reduced to 2,300 volts. (5) A secondary underground and overhead distribution to customers."

Municipal ownership of public utilities appears to be making substantial progress in several parts of the Dominion.

AN EXPLANATION.

In the issue of this paper of April 20th, 1910, on the first page, fourth column, is found a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the case of the Silver King Consolidated Mining Company vs. the Silver King Coalition Mines Company before Jno. W. Christy, examiner, on the date mentioned, under the following headlines:

BOMB EXPLODES IN KEARNS' CAMP

Frank Anderson, Surveyor, Puts Engineer Brooks' Testimony On Queer Street.

LOOKS LIKE PERJURY NOW

Defense Expects to Show That Silver King Witnesses Told Anything But the Truth.

Our attention having been called by Mr. C. C. Dey, one of the attorneys for Mr. C. P. Brooks, to the fact that the report contains statements which may be construed as imputing to Mr. C. P. Brooks bad faith and accusing him inferentially at least, of having wilfully prepared false maps which were introduced in evidence on behalf of the defendant and which Mr. Brooks verified by his oath as a witness, we state here that the "News" in publishing the report and the inferences drawn by the other side of the case, or what the defense expect to show, had no intention of casting any shadow of doubt upon the character or reputation of Mr. Brooks. If any wrong has been done that gentleman by the wording of the report we express our profound regret and tender our apology, and we desire in this manner to make ample and as complete a retraction as it is possible to make of any statement found in that publication which can possibly be construed as a reflection upon the professional standing, honor or integrity of Mr. Brooks. It is hardly necessary to add that this paper has no feeling of malice or ill-will towards Mr. Brooks or anyone interested in the case in which he appears as an expert witness. The information as to what "the defense expect to show" was furnished our reporter by persons in whom he then had, as had this paper, the fullest confidence.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

That the life of man should be spent in usefulness broad enough to include all people, that idleness should find no part in it, that a constant endeavor should be made to make of life the best that it can mean, so that when it is ended something will be left behind that will be of permanent good to posterity—this is the strenuous life as defined in the address of Col. Theodore Roosevelt at Paris Saturday. Colonel Roosevelt's address brought out no thoughts which are new with him and the "gospel of strenuousness," if it may be termed such, is not particularly of his own creation, though he is one of its ablest exponents. In his Paris address he repeated much of what has been heard to fall from his lips before, but, nevertheless, the appeal for greater effort is a subject which may be brought forward often for the benefit of those of us who may look with envy at times upon those who may yet realize upon the couch of luxury and seem unaffected by things about them.

The strenuous life need not be spent in rough clothes with gun in hand, or on the frontiers, or in the turmoil of the markets, or, indeed, in any effort which seems to suggest most aptly the meaning of the term. There is room in the home for strenuous endeavor, room in the office and shop, with one's associates generally and, most of all, with ourselves. The strenuous life, then, may be defined as a life of effort, first, to make ourselves better as men and women and, second, having achieved this, we will have made ourselves more useful, we will have benefited those about us and when life's burdens are laid down, something will be left behind of permanent worth to mankind.

Some of the statements of the speaker which may be taken into the every day life of all are the following:

"Success or failure will be conditioned upon the way in which the average man, the average woman, does his or her duty, first in the ordinary, everyday affairs of life, and next in those great occasional crises which call for the heroic virtues."

"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the door of opportunity has been better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who spends himself in a worthy cause."

"Shame on the man of cultivated taste who permits refinement to develop into a fastidiousness that unfits him for doing the rough work of a workaday world."

"I pay homage to intellect, and to elaborate and specialized training of the intellect (but) when the door of the commonplace, every-day qualities and virtues. Such ordinary, every-day qualities include the will and power to work, to fight, to stand, and to have plenty of healthy children. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who spends himself in a worthy cause."

"The good citizen in a republic... must have those qualities which make for efficiency; and he must also have those qualities which direct the efficiency into channels for the public good. He is useless if he is inefficient. There is nothing to be done with that type of citizen of whom all that can be said is that he is harmless."

"There is little place in active life for the timid good man."

"The man who is saved by weakness from robust wickedness is likewise rendered immune from the robust virtues."

"The good man should be both a strong and a brave man; that is, he should be able to fight, he should be able to serve his country as a soldier if need arises. There are well-meaning philosophers

who declaim against the unrighteousness of war. They are right only if they lay all their emphasis upon the unrighteousness. War is a dreadful thing, and unjust war is a crime against humanity. But it is such a crime because it is just, not because it is war. The choice must ever be in favor of righteousness, and this whether the alternative be peace or whether the alternative be war. The question must not be more, is it to be peace or war? The question must be, is the right to prevail? Are the great laws of righteousness once more to be fulfilled? And the answer must be, 'Yes,' whatever the cost. The good citizen will demand liberty for himself, and as a matter of pride he will see to it that others receive the liberty which he thus claims as his own. Not only should there be complete liberty in matters of religion and opinion, but complete liberty for each man to lead his life as he desires, provided only that in so doing he does not wrong his neighbor."

"Finally, even more important than ability to work, even more important than ability to fight at need, is it to remember that the chief of blessings for any nation is that it shall leave its seed to inherit the land. It was the crown of blessings in Biblical times; and it is the crown of blessings now. The greatest of all curses is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be that visited upon wilful sterility. The first essential in any civilization is that the man and the woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease. If this is not so, if through no fault of the society there is a failure to increase, it is a great misfortune. If the failure is due to deliberate and wilful fault, then it is not merely a misfortune, it is one of those crimes of ease and self-indulgence, of shrinking from pain and effort and risk, which in the long run nature punishes more heavily than any other. If we of the great republics, if we, the free people who claim to have emancipated ourselves from the thralldom of wrong and error, bring down on our heads the curse that comes upon the wilfully barren, then it will be an idle waste of breath to prattle of our achievements, to boast of all that we have done, no refinement of life, no delicacy of taste, no material progress, no scientific headlonging, no senseless development of art and literature, can in any way compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues, and the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race."

TO EDUCATE FARMERS.

A bill now pending in Congress provides for an increased appropriation of \$10,000 annually for agricultural extension work in each state.

Should this measure pass, the farmers will have a practical training in modern methods of agriculture brought to their very doors. It will make possible the enlargement and improvement of the farmers' institute schools given by the agricultural colleges and will materially strengthen all the agricultural work given by these institutions.

In terms the bill carries an annual appropriation in the sum of \$10,000 to be applied to agricultural colleges in the various states or territories for use in carrying on extension work, or the carrying to the farmers of special information on agriculture, home economics, and similar lines of activity, to those persons who are not resident in the colleges. In the bill it is provided that the additional appropriation to any state or territory shall not exceed an amount equal to one cent per capita of the total population of that state or territory, as shown by the last United States census. The bill provides also that all printed matter issued from the agricultural colleges for the furtherance of extension work, as indicated in the act, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage.

This admirable measure should receive the active endorsement of farmers, who are advised to write to their members of Congress urging its passage.

DENOMINATIONAL POLITICS.

The less knowledge the more argument. Brooklyn Eagle.

The early bird gets a glimpse of Halley's comet.

An automobile tires out sooner than a horse does.

Politicians are seldom society leaders but they are all club men.

First impressions are best, especially of etchings and engravings.

Very often one gets the whirlwind without having sown the wind.

One thing the modern world needs is a clearing house for clear consciences.

The voice of the people is heard more on the bleachers than at the polls.

It is believed that Mr. Gifford Pinchot would very much like to be re-forested.

Speaking of sleeping car berths, the upper shall be lower and the lower higher.

If an operatic star gets a thousand dollars a night, what does Halley's comet get?

If Professor Parker and party do not succeed in climbing Mount McKinley they will feel piqued.

The Peary Arctic club south polar expedition has been abandoned for this year. Here is Dr. Cook's chance.

President Fallières' reception to the Colonel was marked by that republican simplicity that is so dear to him.

President Taft believes that Congress will adjourn by the fifteenth of June, possibly by the first. What an optimist he is!

Of course the long hatpin is barbarous, but remember that it is the only weapon of defense that the slaves of fashion have.

A Paris dispatch says that "Mr. Roosevelt received a remarkable ovation in the Sarbonne." He wouldn't receive any other kind.

Government employees in Washington are said to dread the approach of the hookworm. Just as the cat dreads the approach of the mouse.

It seems possible to kill the fruit crop

as many times as King Menelik has died, and then bring it to life again as he has been brought to life.

The pupils of the public schools of Bloomfield, N. J., have voted in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July. This is getting the referendum down to bed rock.

The city council of Waterloo, Neb., has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for barbers to eat onions between the hours of 7 o'clock a.m. and 9 o'clock p.m. This is one of the most sanitary ordinances in the world.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

TWEED'S WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes News News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who actually lived the history—or from a equally authoritative source—as important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort of American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

When William M. Tweed, who is notorious in the history of American graft as "Boss" Tweed, was at the height of his power in New York City—when, in other words, the metropolis of the new world practically ate out of his hand—he lived the greater part of the year not in the city that he and his ring were robbing right and left, but in the town of Greenwich, Conn.

There Tweed bought a farm in 1865. It is now the country home of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who is well known throughout the country as a woman of great philanthropy. In the farm as it was when Tweed bought it there were forty acres, and upon the place Tweed began at once to spend a large amount of money. The barn which he built cost \$40,000, a large sum for such a building in those days, and it gained national notoriety.

About five years later Tweed decided that he would like to secure an adjoining piece of property and add it to his country home. This was a tract of twenty acres owned by the late Frederick Mead, who in his time was a prominent merchant and banker in New York City. Tweed was very anxious to obtain possession of Mr. Mead's acres because he felt that they would round out and complete his own place. Whatever else may be said to Tweed's discredit, this must be said in his favor—he was a man of a good deal of artistic taste and had a keen eye for natural beauty.

"What will you sell that twenty acre tract for?" Tweed said to Mr. Mead one day.

"I don't think I want to sell at all," was the reply.

"Well," said Tweed, "think it over,

AN HONEST EDITOR.

New York Evening Post.

The name of Livy S. Richard, lately editor of the Rochester Evening Times, is entitled to an honorable place in the annals of American journalism, in that he has resigned his editorship rather than support Boss Aldridge for election to Congress. The owners of his paper ordered him to do so, and he would only have been like a large number of journalists had he obeyed orders that violated his conscience. But Mr. Richard resigned his editorship and has gone on the stump to aid in the election of James S. Hays, the Democratic candidate. "I have had," he says, "twenty years of inside experience with political organization based on corrupt alliances between unscrupulous business interests and equally unscrupulous politicians aided by unthinking partisanship among voters." To aid in the national movement for better political conditions, of which the Hays candidacy is so interesting a part, Mr. Richard gave up his means of livelihood. He has been openly congratulated by prominent newspaper men for his "moral heroism and patriotic action." We are sincerely of the belief that if this phenomenon of an editor's resigning his position rather than do violence to his conscience were more often recorded, it would be vastly to the benefit of the journalistic profession. In England incidents of this kind are not as rare as with us. A case in point was the resignation last year of the prominent Liberal editors as a protest against the ill-treatment of the imprisoned suffragettes by the Liberal government which the editors had supported.

DENOMINATIONAL POLITICS.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Troy Methodist conference has endorsed direct primaries. A ripe experience with direct politics up to now has made most decent people ready for any sort of reform.

THE PASSOVER.

New York Tribune.

The Passover will be celebrated by the Jews next week. It will begin at sunset on April 24, when the Seder ceremony will take place in the homes of the orthodox. This is a ritual under the leadership of the head of the family of the story of the sparing of the first born in Israel and the deliverance of the Jews from Egyptian slavery. The festival will last a week, during which time no bread will be eaten by those who keep the Passover strictly, and for the purpose of supplying unleavened bread—matzoths—bakers have been busy for many months. It has been estimated that more than 2,000,000 pounds of the unleavened bread will be consumed in New York by the 750,000 Jewish inhabitants.

Both Phones 3669.

Orpheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

TONIGHT 8:15.

Matinee Daily, 2:15.

Matt Hanson. Ida Fuller. Lottie Williams and Company. The Chas. Alton Cycling Comedians. Fred Ray's Players. Larose and Lagusta. Al Summers. Matinee Prices—10c, 25c, 50c. Night Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00.

COLONIAL

TONIGHT—ALL WEEK

"As the Sun Went Down"

With Etha Williams and a strong Supporting Company, including Edwin Walter.

Evening Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00. Matinee Prices—25c and 50c.

Next Week DOROTHY MORTON in "WIDOW JONES."

THEATRE MAGAZINE

For Theatrical News and Stage Pictures

between the hours of 7 o'clock a.m. and 9 o'clock p.m. This is one of the most sanitary ordinances in the world.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

TWEED'S WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes News News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who actually lived the history—or from a equally authoritative source—as important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort of American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

When William M. Tweed, who is notorious in the history of American graft as "Boss" Tweed, was at the height of his power in New York City—when, in other words, the metropolis of the new world practically ate out of his hand—he lived the greater part of the year not in the city that he and his ring were robbing right and left, but in the town of Greenwich, Conn.

There Tweed bought a farm in 1865. It is now the country home of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who is well known throughout the country as a woman of great philanthropy. In the farm as it was when Tweed bought it there were forty acres, and upon the place Tweed began at once to spend a large amount of money. The barn which he built cost \$40,000, a large sum for such a building in those days, and it gained national notoriety.

About five years later Tweed decided that he would like to secure an adjoining piece of property and add it to his country home. This was a tract of twenty acres owned by the late Frederick Mead, who in his time was a prominent merchant and banker in New York City. Tweed was very anxious to obtain possession of Mr. Mead's acres because he felt that they would round out and complete his own place. Whatever else may be said to Tweed's discredit, this must be said in his favor—he was a man of a good deal of artistic taste and had a keen eye for natural beauty.

"What will you sell that twenty acre tract for?" Tweed said to Mr. Mead one day.

"I don't think I want to sell at all," was the reply.

"Well," said Tweed, "think it over,

AN HONEST EDITOR.

New York Evening Post.

The name of Livy S. Richard, lately editor of the Rochester Evening Times, is entitled to an honorable place in the annals of American journalism, in that he has resigned his editorship rather than support Boss Aldridge for election to Congress. The owners of his paper ordered him to do so, and he would only have been like a large number of journalists had he obeyed orders that violated his conscience. But Mr. Richard resigned his editorship and has gone on the stump to aid in the election of James S. Hays, the Democratic candidate. "I have had," he says, "twenty years of inside experience with political organization based on corrupt alliances between unscrupulous business interests and equally unscrupulous politicians aided by unthinking partisanship among voters." To aid in the national movement for better political conditions, of which the Hays candidacy is so interesting a part, Mr. Richard gave up his means of livelihood. He has been openly congratulated by prominent newspaper men for his "moral heroism and patriotic action." We are sincerely of the belief that if this phenomenon of an editor's resigning his position rather than do violence to his conscience were more often recorded, it would be vastly to the benefit of the journalistic profession. In England incidents of this kind are not as rare as with us. A case in point was the resignation last year of the prominent Liberal editors as a protest against the ill-treatment of the imprisoned suffragettes by the Liberal government which the editors had supported.

DENOMINATIONAL POLITICS.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Troy Methodist conference has endorsed direct primaries. A ripe experience with direct politics up to now has made most decent people ready for any sort of reform.

THE PASSOVER.

New York Tribune.

The Passover will be celebrated by the Jews next week. It will begin at sunset on April 24, when the Seder ceremony will take place in the homes of the orthodox. This is a ritual under the leadership of the head of the family of the story of the sparing of the first born in Israel and the deliverance of the Jews from Egyptian slavery. The festival will last a week, during which time no bread will be eaten by those who keep the Passover strictly, and for the purpose of supplying unleavened bread—matzoths—bakers have been busy for many months. It has been estimated that more than 2,000,000 pounds of the unleavened bread will be consumed in New York by the 750,000 Jewish inhabitants.

Both Phones 3669.

Orpheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

TONIGHT 8:15.

Matinee Daily, 2:15.

Matt Hanson. Ida Fuller. Lottie Williams and Company. The Chas. Alton Cycling Comedians. Fred Ray's Players. Larose and Lagusta. Al Summers. Matinee Prices—10c, 25c, 50c. Night Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00.

COLONIAL

TONIGHT—ALL WEEK

"As the Sun Went Down"

With Etha Williams and a strong Supporting Company, including Edwin Walter.

Evening Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00. Matinee Prices—25c and 50c.

Next Week DOROTHY MORTON in "WIDOW JONES."

THEATRE MAGAZINE

For Theatrical News and Stage Pictures



Tomorrow and Wednesday the GREAT SUIT SALE

Continues — our entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Cloth Suits at

One-Third Off

The price reductions are simply extraordinary for this period of the season. You will admit this when you examine the excellence of the fabrics and note the splendid workmanship. Each reduction is absolutely genuine—no marking up—no fictitious values.



OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

MAIL ORDER PROMPTLY FILLED

Weather Forecast: Fair Tonight and Tuesday.

The Little Things That Boys Wear

The Gardner Store gives them more attention than do most stores. The fabrics are more numerous, the range of prices more extensive than elsewhere.

Mothers will find here a wealth of all the wanted styles. Blouse Waists at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1; Hose, 15c and 25c; Shirts, 50c to \$1.50; Pants, 50c to \$2; also Buster Brown and regular style Belts, Suspenders, Suspender Waists, Collars, Hats, Caps.

Broad Brim Straw Hats for yard wear, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

The Gardner Store is open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock; week days until 6.

ONE PRICE

J.P. GARDNER

THE QUALITY STORE

131-133 MAIN ST.

That's It....

NOURRILEAN

NOURRILEAN

NOURRILEAN

If you are troubled with Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Belching, Sour Watery Risings, Headache, Sleeplessness, Lack of Ambition and a general run-down nervous condition—that's Dyspepsia; and the only cure for Dyspepsia is Good Blood; and you cannot have good blood unless you eat good food and properly digest and assimilate it.

NOURRILEAN brings digestion by enabling you to make good blood out of good food.

Call on your druggist for it and take no other remedy.

Price, 50 cents per box or bottle

Carried in stock and for sale by
ZION'S CO-OP. MERCANTILE INSTITUTION
W. A. NELDEN CO. Salt Lake City SMITH DRUG CO.
 Retailers Can Order of Wholesale Druggists Salt Lake City

NOURRILEAN REMEDY CO.

183 Monroe Street, Chicago